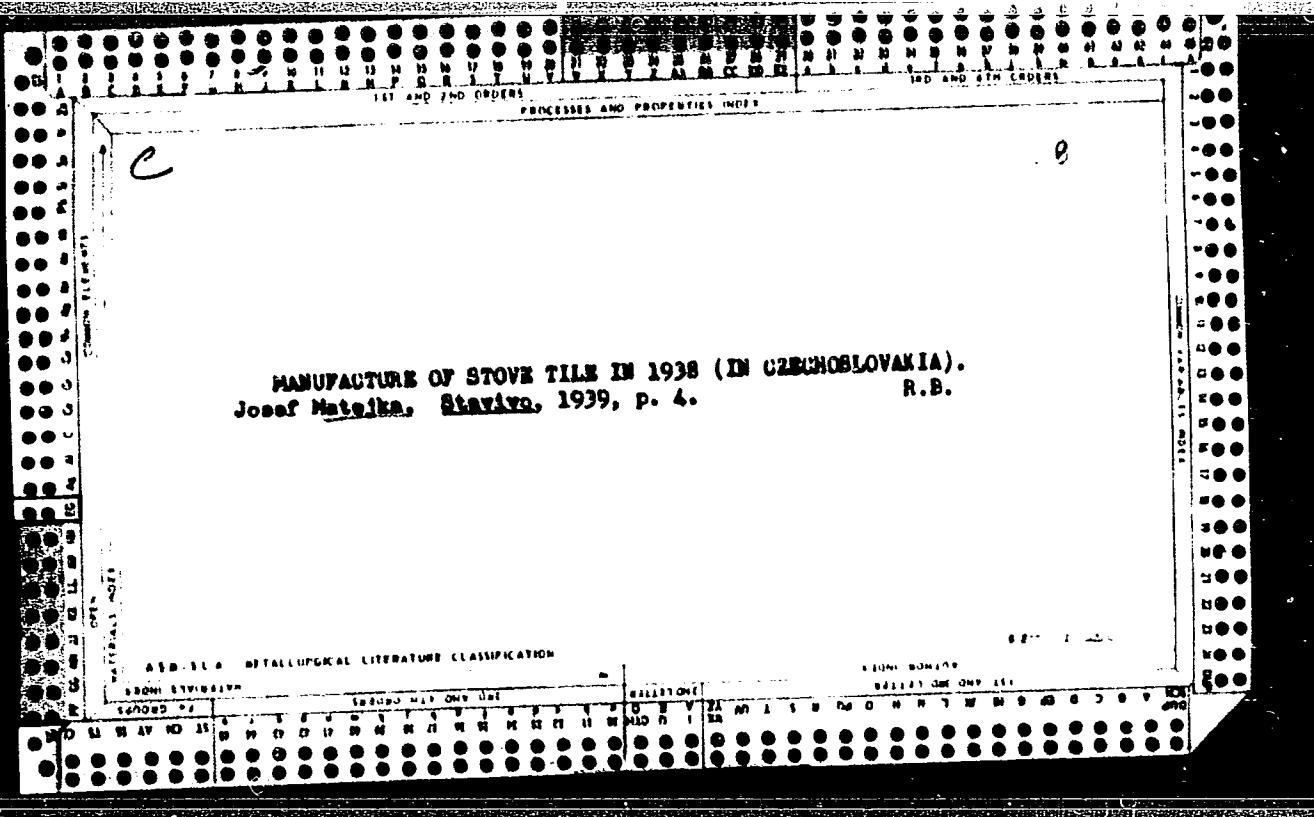


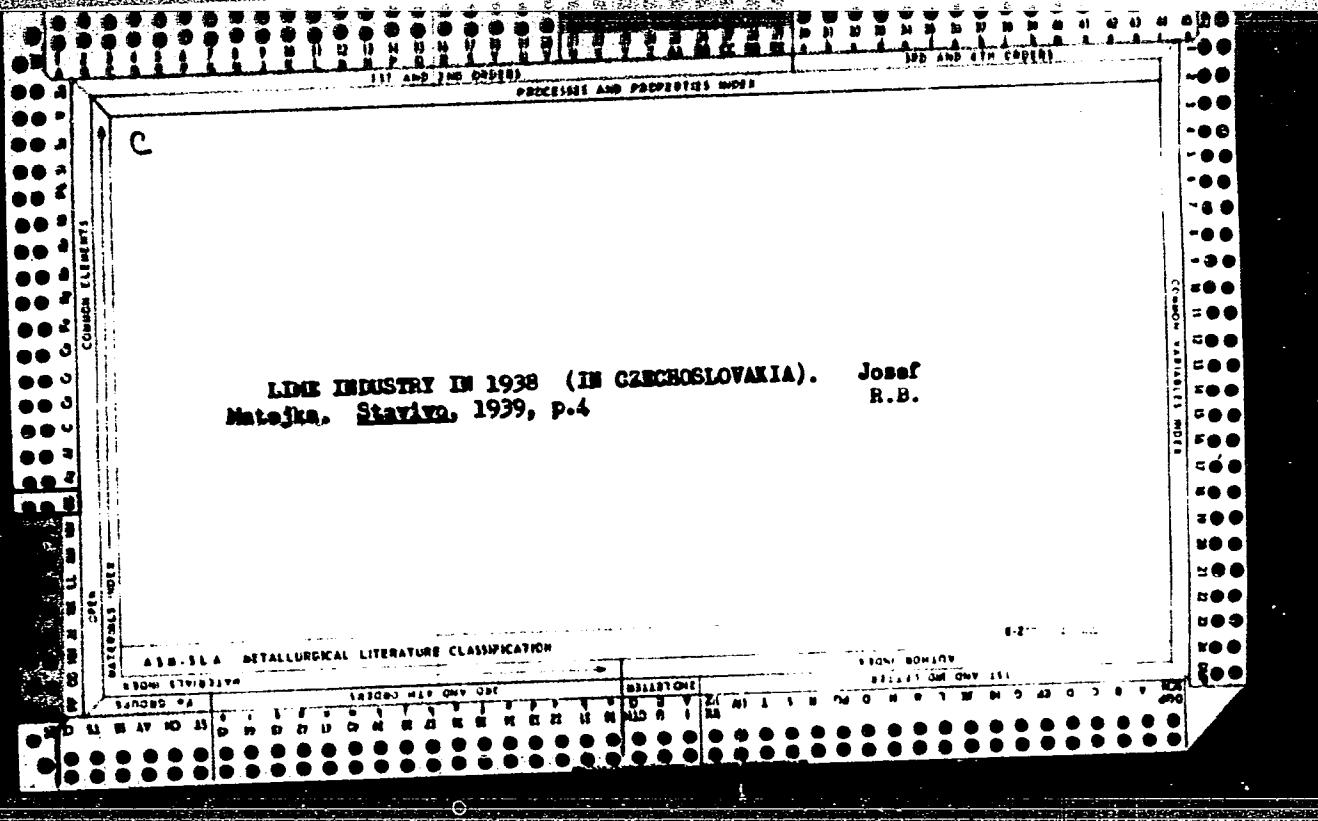
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

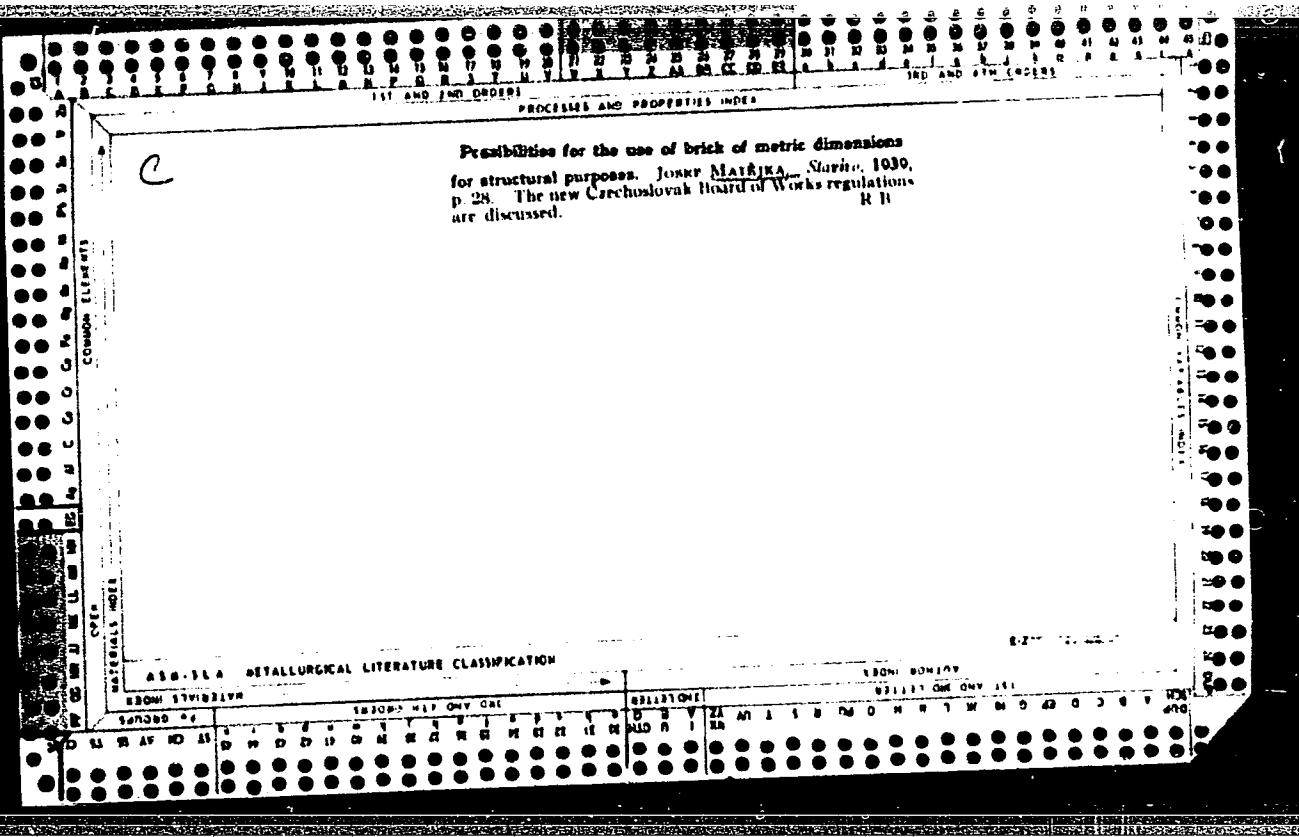
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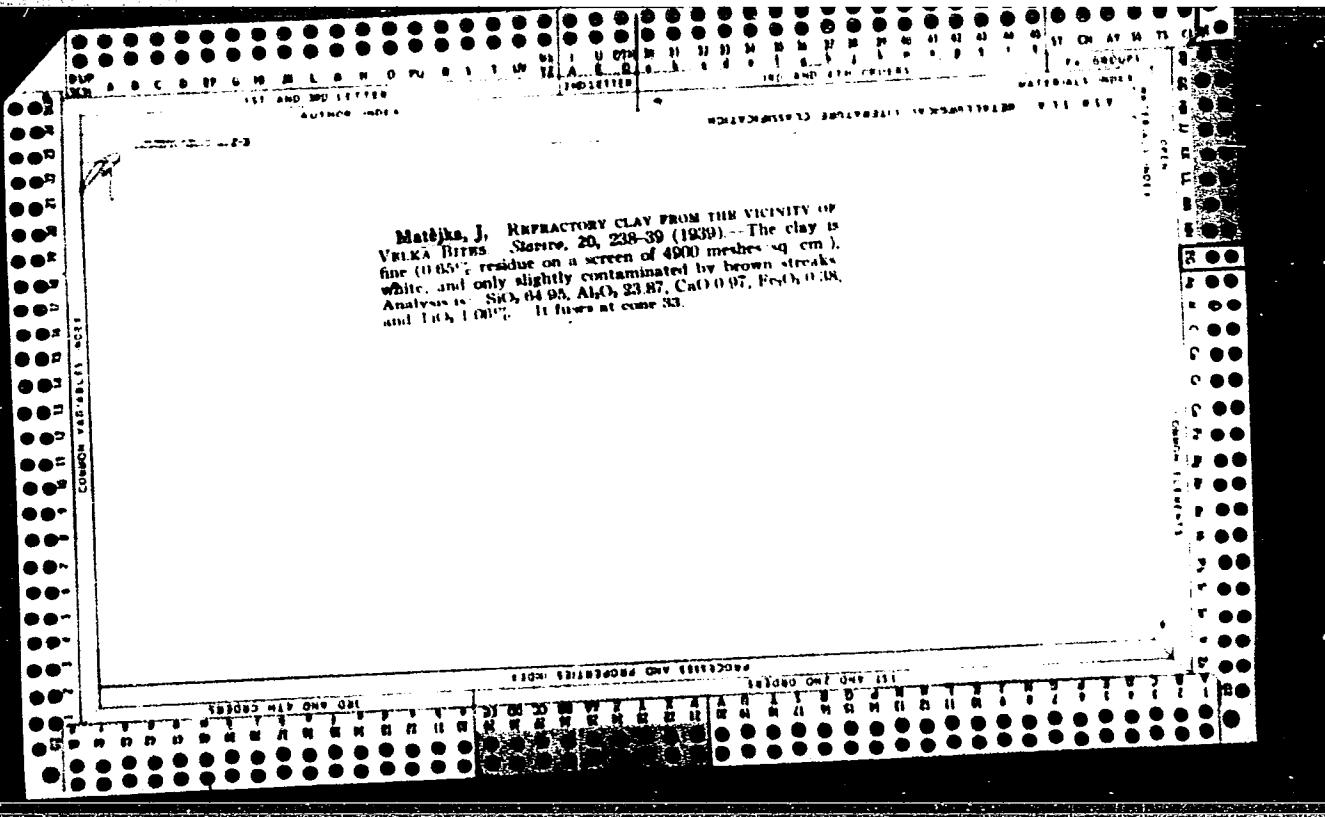


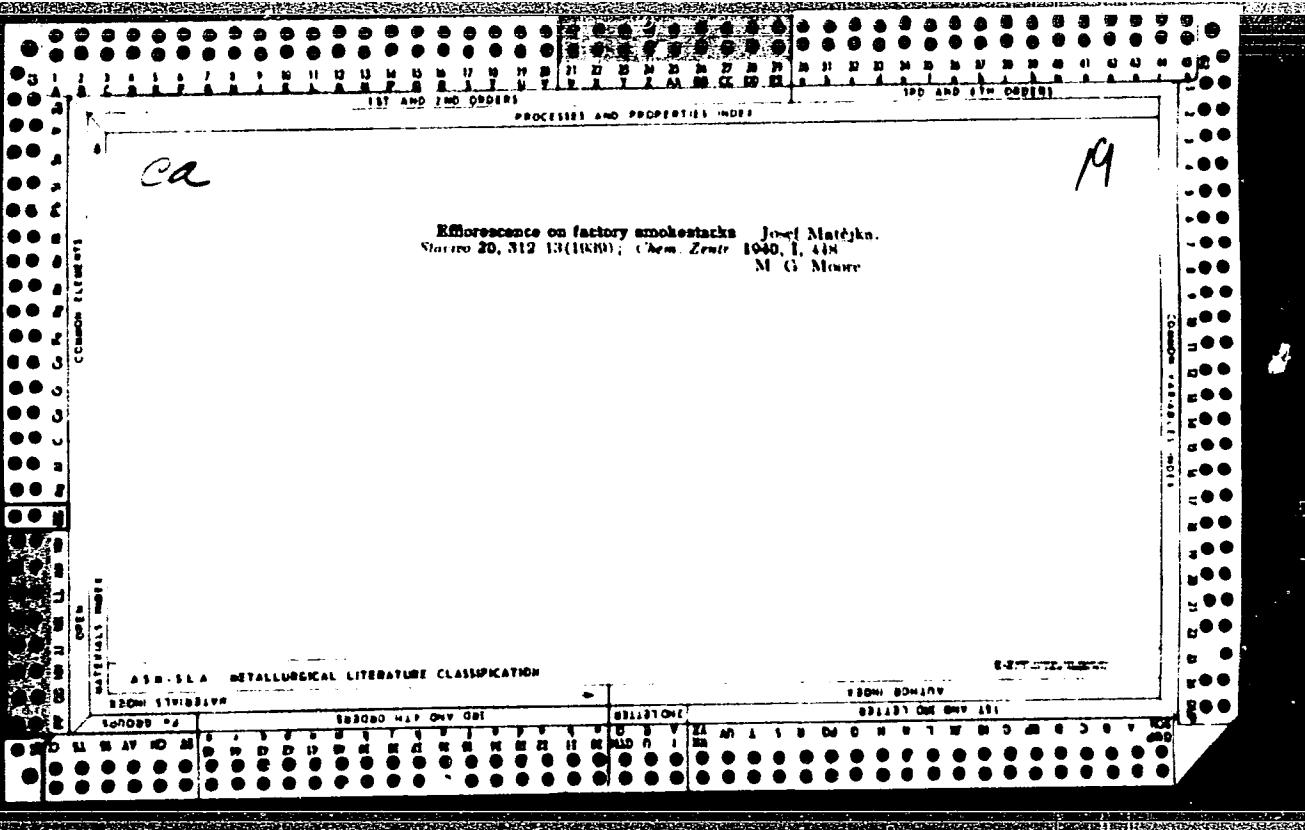
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

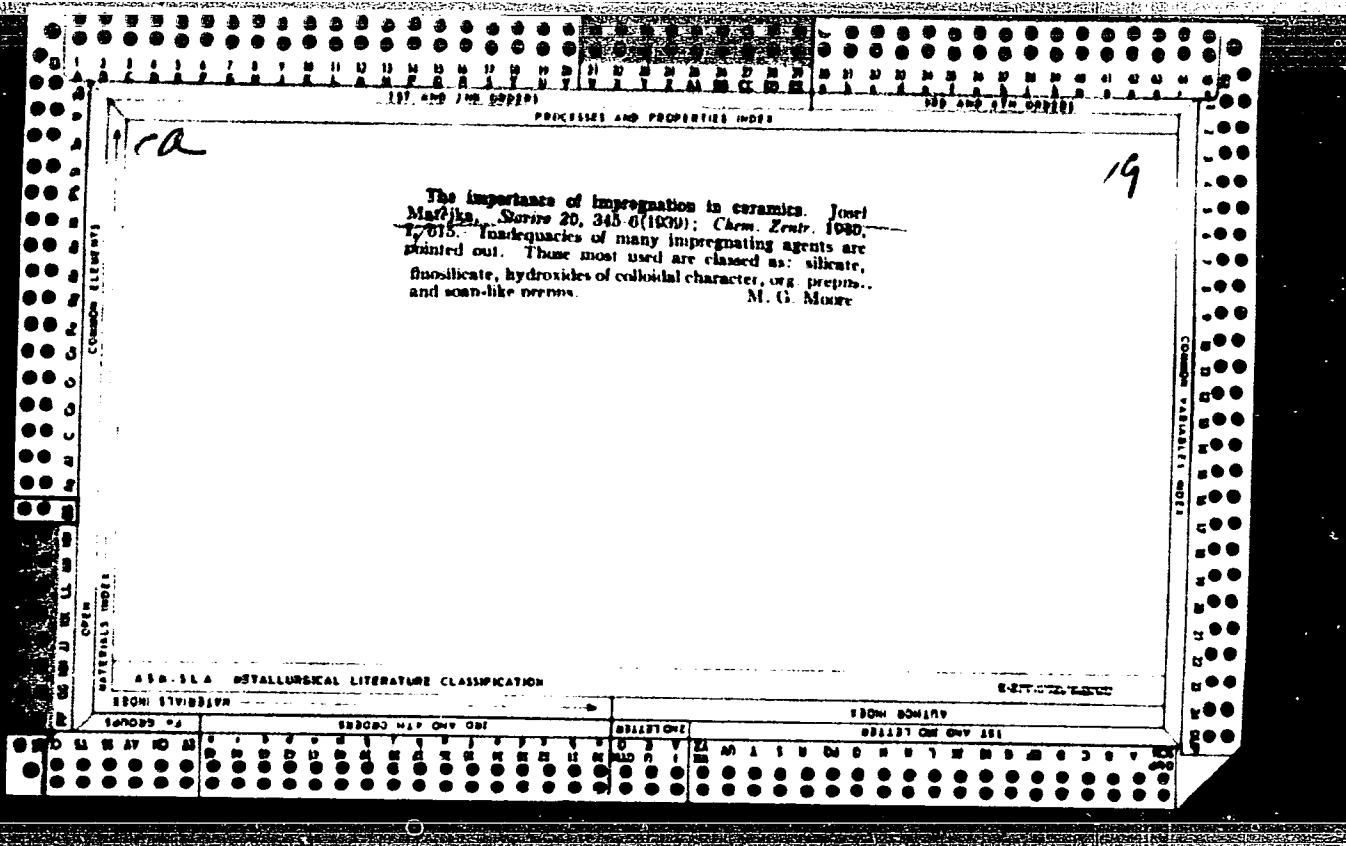
CIA-RDP86-00513R001032820011-3"

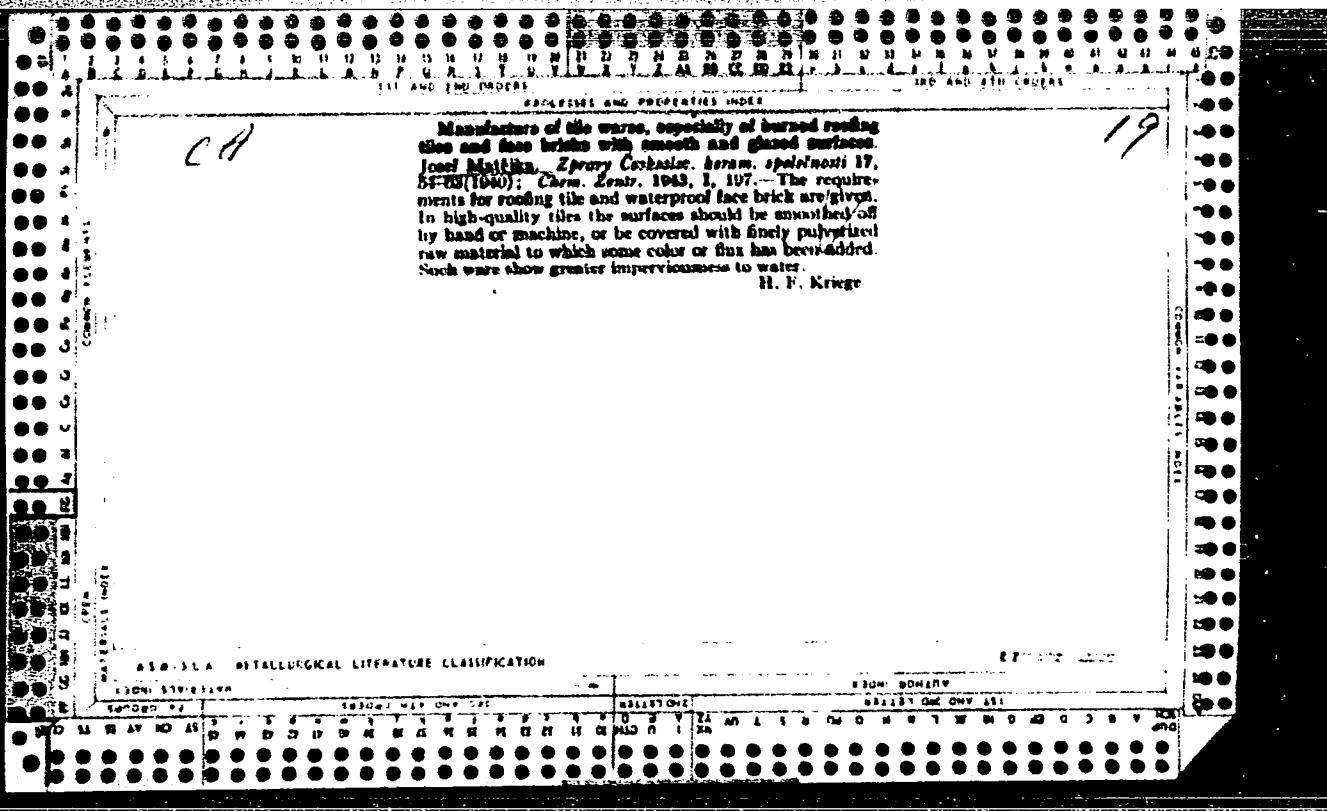


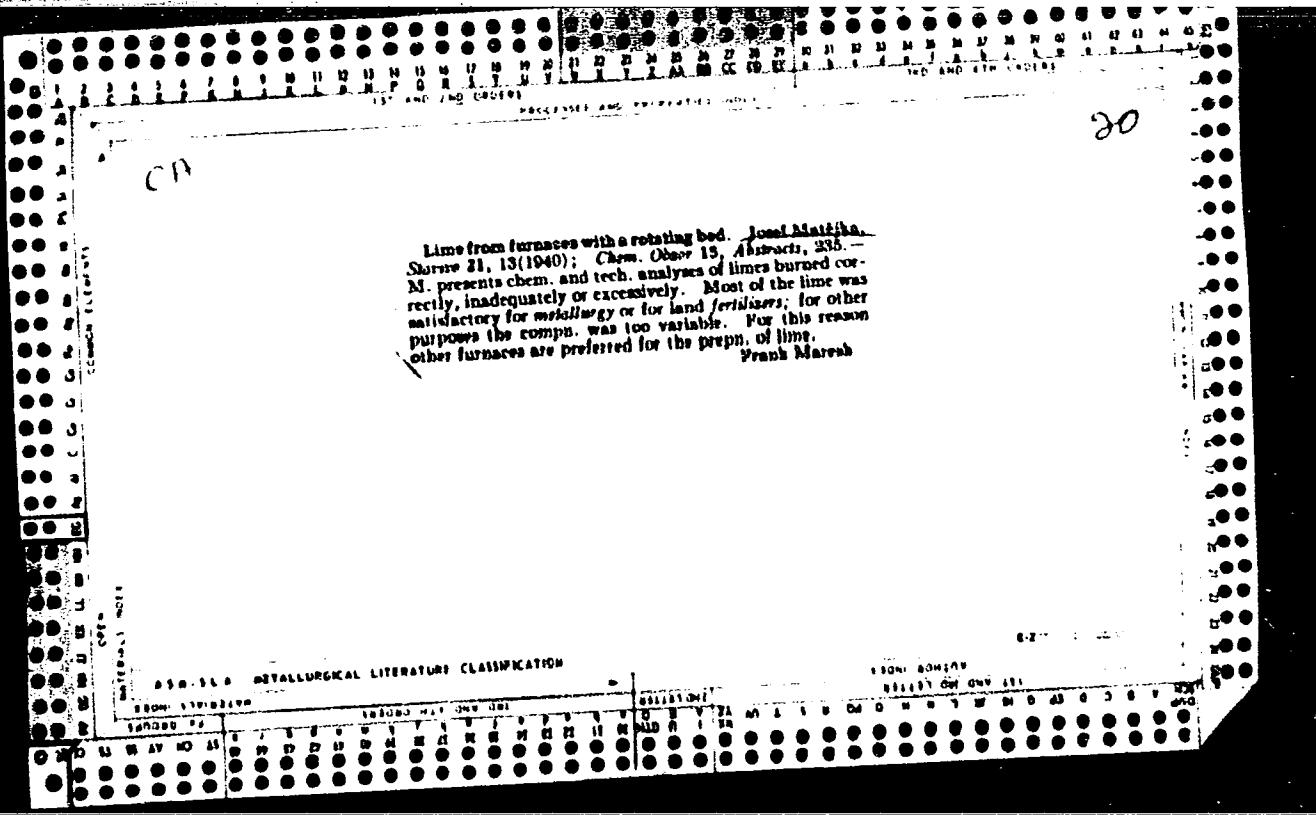


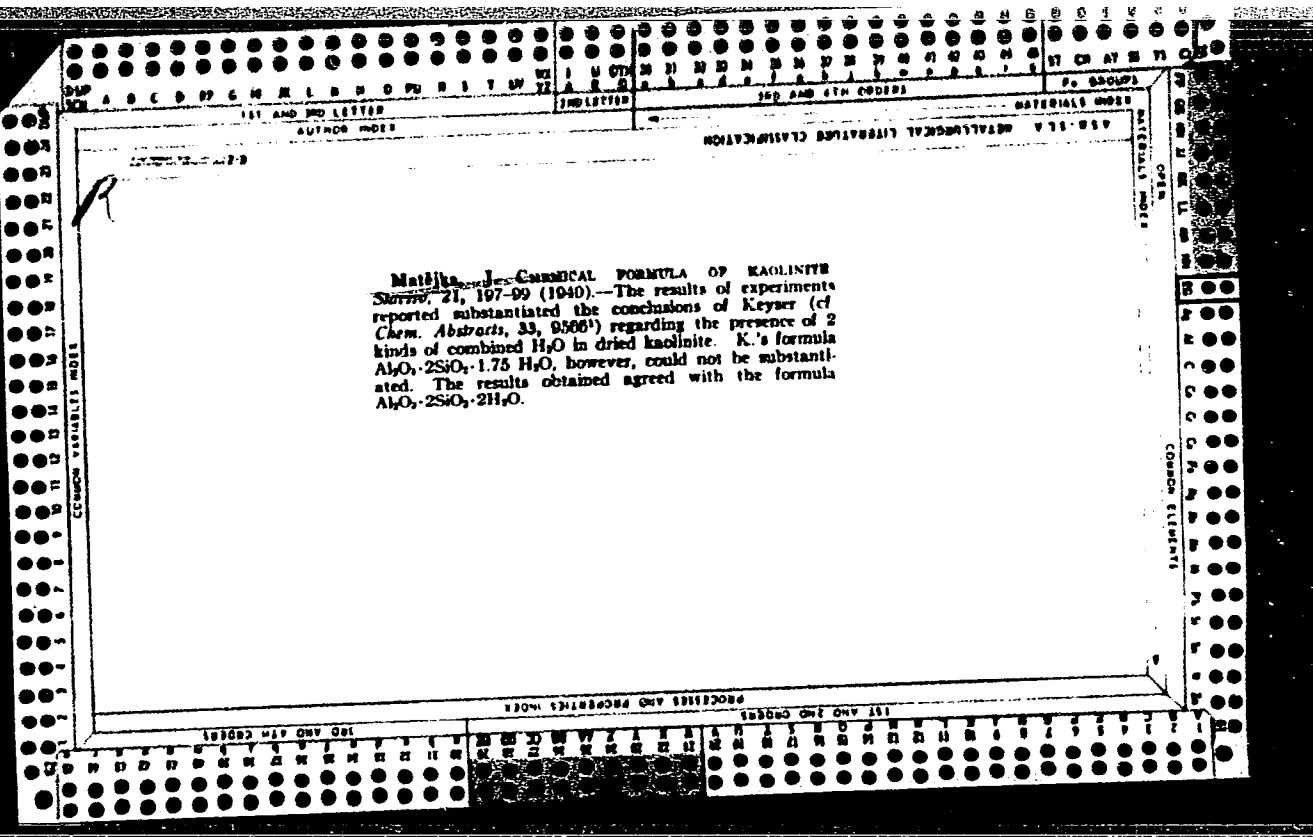




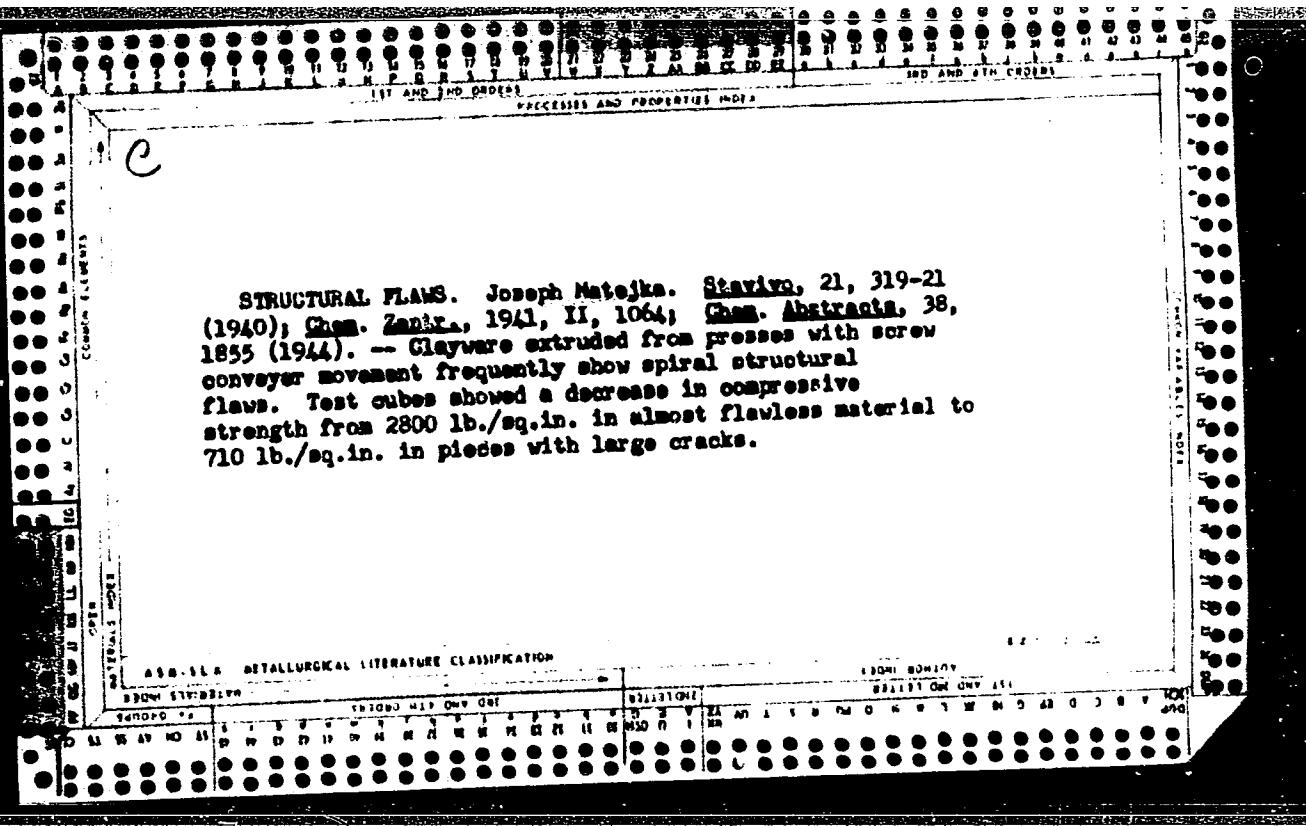


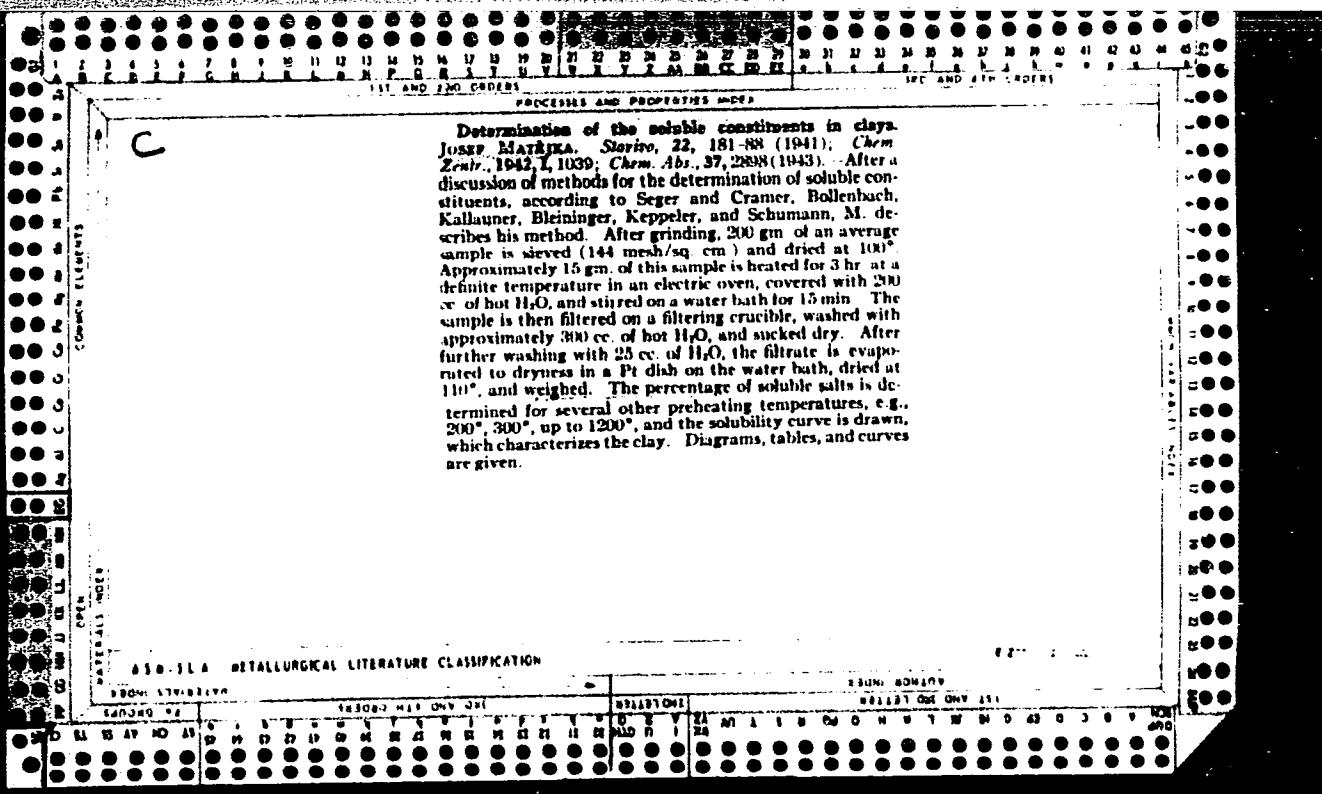


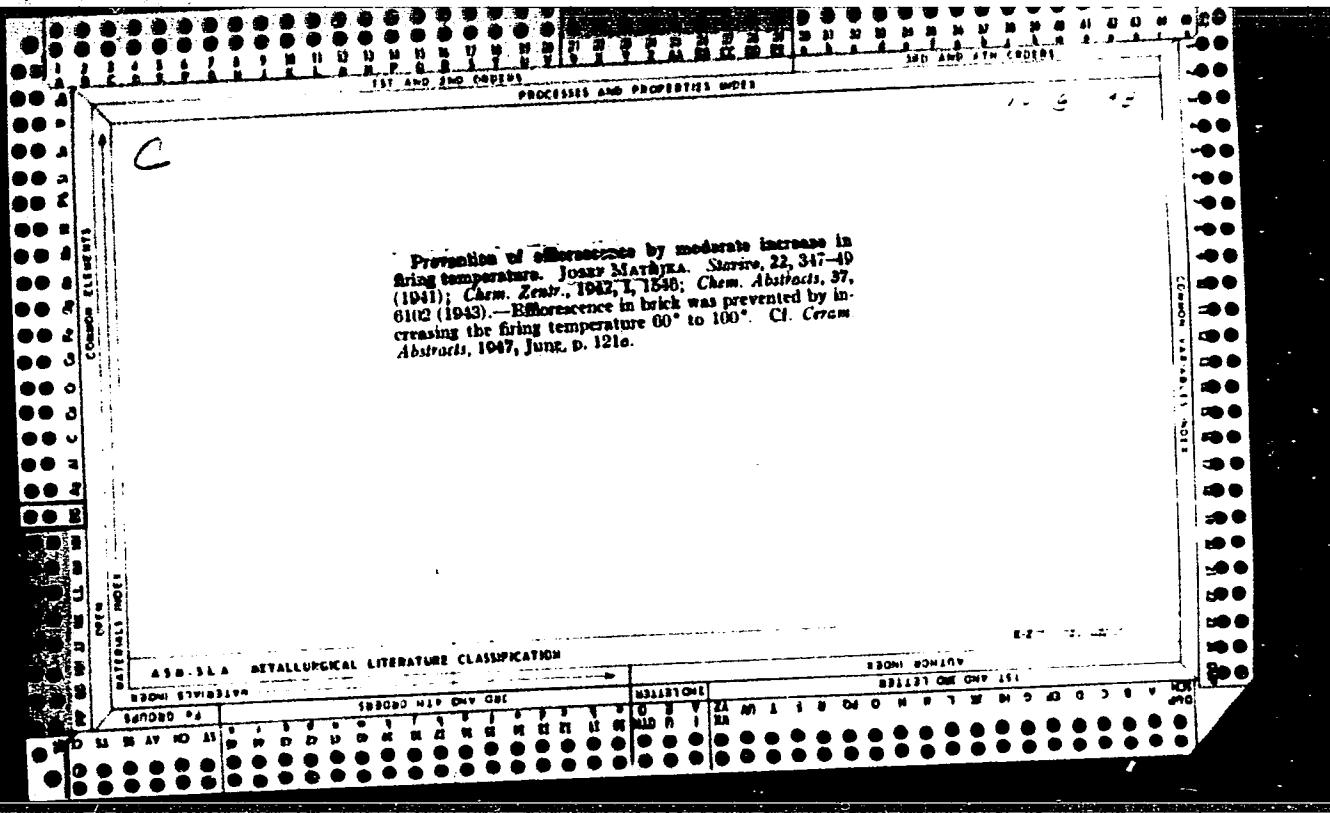


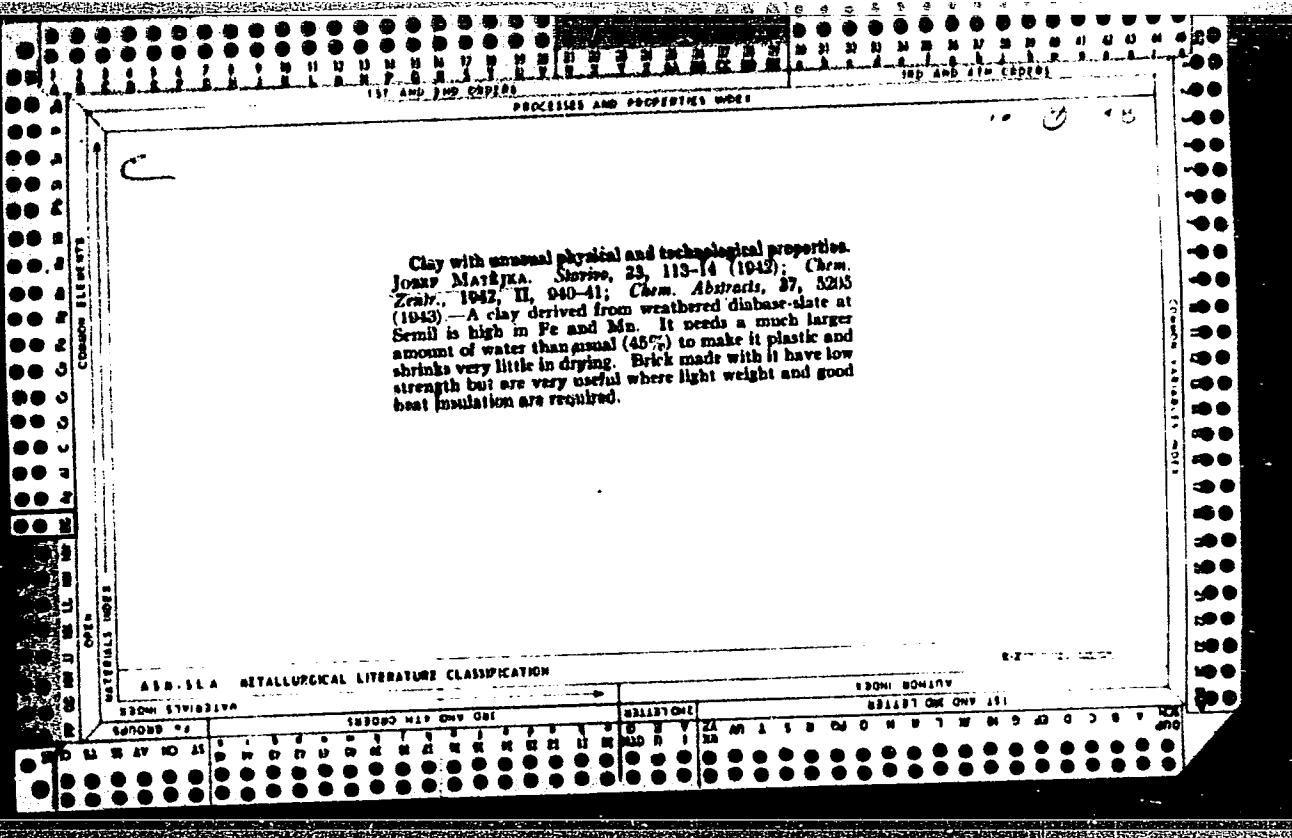


Matlja, J. CANONICAL FORMULA OF KAOLINITE
Sovieto, 21, 197-99 (1940).—The results of experiments
reported substantiated the conclusions of Keyser (cf
Chem. Abstracts, 33, 9566¹) regarding the presence of 2
kinds of combined H₂O in dried kaolinite. K.'s formula
Al₂O₃·2SiO₂·1.75 H₂O, however, could not be substantiated.
The results obtained agreed with the formula
Al₂O₃·2SiO₂·2H₂O.









541. DEFECTS OF RING KILNS AND OF WARE FIRED IN THEM. Matejka, J.

(Stavivo (Construction), 1949, vol. 27, 188). Some constructional defects of kilns are discussed and several examples are given of detrimental effects on the fired products. The most important defect in many Czech kilns is too short a circuit. Other points discussed are air leakage at the wicket, insufficient insulation of the kiln bottom and inadequate draught owing to too short chimneys.

B.Ceram.R.A.

AIA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJ-TERM		SEARCH WITH ONLY ONE SET														EDITION			SIGN. NUMBER														
SUBJ	TERM	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
SD	11	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

ACA

36a-2

New standard on roofing tiles. J. MALEKKA. *Shclav.*, 27, 254 (1949). *Brit. Ceram. Abstracts*, 49 [ii] 3880 (1950). The Czech standard CSN 1415, 1949, which is to replace the corresponding specification of 1927 is discussed in detail. The first part of the standard deals with the types of tile, shapes, sizes, and properties. Warpage of a corner from the plane of any remaining 3 corners is tolerated if it does not exceed 4 mm. Normal tiles (380 x 175 mm) should have one or two nibs; these must be 20 mm. thick and 30 to 35 mm. long, protruding 10 mm. from the back of the tile. The thickness for normal tiles is not prescribed. One tile should weigh not more than 1.7 kg. The tolerances for the prescribed length and width should not exceed $\pm 3\%$. The transverse strength of normal tiles should be not less than 60 kg./sq. cm. The remaining points of the first part are water absorption, impermeability, and frost resistance. The second part of the standard deals with ordering, delivery, and receipt, and the third with the methods of testing.

*Concrete Products
Cement & Concrete*

*123. Standards for the properties and testing of stone aggregate.- J. Matejka (Stavivo, 28 38, 1950). Definition of stone aggregates, their dimensions, colour, chem. comp., strength, water absorption, hardness, soluble components, sampling and testing are dealt with. Proposals for new standards are given.
(2 tables)*

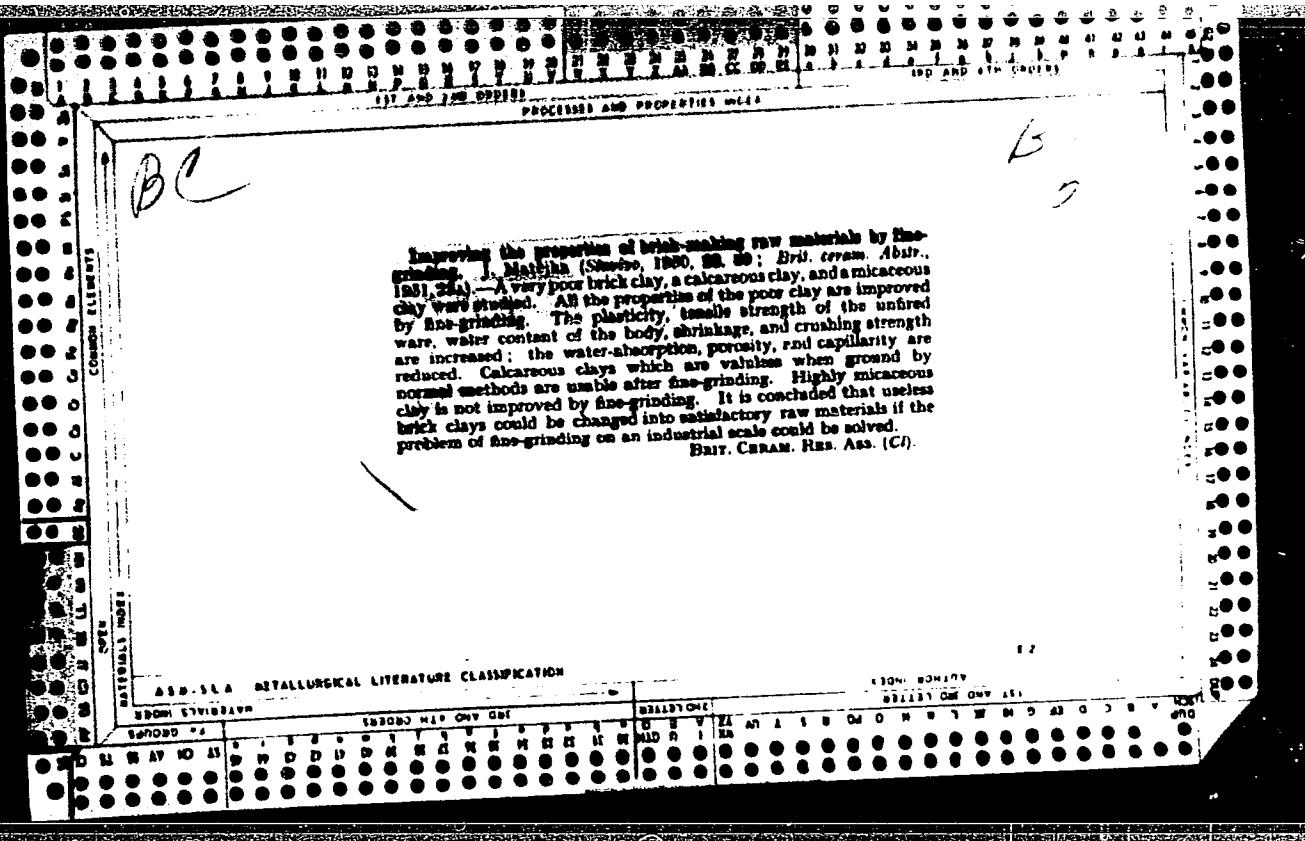
BCS

Theresa Clayman

298. Slotted roofing tiles.—J. MATAJKA (*Servis*, 26, 69, 1930). In Czechoslovakia and Germany, roofing tiles are extruded lengthwise with a continuous, central, semi-circular ridge; this ridge is subsequently removed except for a small end portion that forms the nib. It has been found that this method of shaping makes the tile more porous in the middle. The properties of slotted tiles are described and compared with the properties of ordinary tiles. Differences in the properties of the clay body in different places were observed; these differences depend on the cross-section and method of shaping. (3 figs.)

*BCS**George Clayman*

378. Improving the properties of brickmaking raw materials by fine grinding.—J. Matériaux Pierre, 28, 67, 1980). Three kinds of brick clays were used—a very poor brick clay, a calcareous and a micaceous clay. All the properties of the very poor clay were improved by fine grinding. The plasticity, tensile strength of the unfired ware, water content of the body, shrinkage and crushing strength were increased; the water absorption, porosity and capillarity were reduced. Whereas the calcareous clays were useless if only ground ordinarily, when finely ground they became usable and, if the problem of fine grinding on an industrial scale can be solved, such clays should be very useful. The method is better than simple washing. Highly micaceous clay was not improved by fine grinding. The conclusion drawn that fine grinding may change useless brick clays into satisfactory raw materials is considered justified.



dc5

Ceramic Products
Cement & Concrete

122. Proposed standards for building lime. - J. Matejka (Starovo,
28, 101, 1950). Definition, types, requirements and testing are
discussed in detail.

Henry Clayman

BOS

528. Progress in the standardization of brick products.—J. Marikka (Shawee, 28, 153, 1950). Standards made in recent years for certain types of brick are fully dealt with. Standardization of other types is expected. It will be necessary to adjust the standards as the building industry and research make further progress.

Heavy Clayes

B.C.S.

822. Improving the properties of heavy clay products by careful preparation of raw materials otherwise difficult to work.—J. MATSUMA (Shorio, 26, 185, 1950). Certain bricks made from shale were very brittle, of low strength and their frost resistance was poor. Their poor quality was found to be due to large and impermeable impurities that gave rise to leaching. Expts. were made by grinding this material to varying degrees and allowing it to soak. Soaking the most coarsely ground material for 28 days gave the same results in the crushing test as the most finely ground material gave after 3 days only. Large scale expts. confirmed these results and showed that with correct preparation suitable raw materials could become useful. The determination of the tensile strength of the (unfired) body would be a great help.

Henry Clayman

BCS

837. The production of transversely perforated blocks.—J. Matava (Sterile, 28, 182, 1930). It is essential to select the right type of raw material. It should not contain any plant roots or large impurities and should be of average plasticity. The material, if of average plasticity, should be dried very carefully in order to prevent the building up of too great a resistance at the mouth-piece.

Zvole, Kremnitz, Tury

bcs

443. The building of the first Czechoslovak tunnel kiln for the firing of heavy clay wares in combination with a tunnel dryer.—J. MATĚJKA (Starov, 26, 217, 1950). The location of the plant is described. The yearly output is planned for 9 million roofing tiles and for 15,000 t. of clay ceiling blocks. Three fully automatic Skodakerazoni machines are combined into one unit to receive the clay at one end and extrude the formed shapes at the other. The special features of the Skodakerazoni counterflow tunnel dryer and of the two tunnel kilns are described. Before entering the tunnel kiln the cars enter a preheating tunnel where the shapes are heated to 120° C. Outside air is driven through hollow brick walls in the cooling cycle. Many mechanical devices to ensure smooth working are described. The system is said to be unique both in Czechoslovakia and abroad. (2 figs.)

*BCS**Manufacturing
Drying*

955. Artificial dryers in the heavy clay industry.--J. Matolka (Stavivo, 28, 248, 1950). The development from open air dryers to open dryers situated over the kiln and finally to chamber dryers is briefly described. The essential features, advantages and disadvantages of the Buhres (old and new), Keller, Seiger, Dannenberg, Possne&r, Altner, Marasek and the new Czechoslovak Kerazon[®] dryers are described. The Possner and Altner types of dryer, in which the air is reheated at stages, the Marasek dryer and especially the Kerazon[®], a counterflow dryer using air of specified properties, are economical and rapid and the quality of the drying is good. Tunnel dryers have so far not been built in Czechoslovakia (with one possible exception) because of the high costs of erection, operation, etc. Vacuum dryers have up to the present not been introduced in the brick industry, although they have many advantages. (1 table.)

Heavy Clay

BGS

886. The importance of determining the amount of fine particles in the raw materials used in the heavy clay industry, -- J. MATSUKA (Stonite, 20, 231, 1930). The importance of the fine particles is generally underrated. The usefulness of the elutriation test in combination with the screen analysis is shown. Especially when it is necessary to explain some of the less usual properties, the size of the finest particles must be known. Two clays yielding almost identical results with chemical and screen analysis were compared. One was difficult to dry without cracking, and showed excessive shrinkage (16%) and partly crumbled after drying; this clay contained almost 60% of particles <0.01 mm. After separating the part of the mud containing the finest and most plastic particles, all the unsatisfactory properties of this clay were eliminated. The fine part of this and similar clays can be used as an admixture to less plastic clays. An example is given where in a certain plant a strongly plastic clay was mixed with sand (which had to be hauled at great expense from far away) although the site of the brickworks contained 3 kinds of poorly plastic clays. The choice of poorly plastic clay, to be admixed was made by the author with the help of the elutriation analysis and was different from what would have been expected from the screen test.

*B C S**Apparatus & Methods
& Testing*

1812. Methods of rational analysis of clays.—J. MATIJKA (*Szcziro*, 26, 269, 1930). The methods of rational analysis from the time of Sager to that of Kallaner and Matijka and, finally, to Harkort and Pukall are described in chronological order and their relative merit is discussed. With most of the H_2SO_4 methods the kaolinite is calculated by difference. When clays contain a large amount of impurities, e.g. cpds. of Fe, Ca, Mg, etc., the calculated kaolinite content may be much too high, but even some feldspars are dissolved by prolonged action of H_2SO_4 . A further difficulty is determination of the mica, especially if present in large quantities. Diaspor and gibbsite might also be added to the kaolinite. The methods for direct determination of the kaolinite, especially the preheating method, are a great advance, but even these yield results that are too high if materials such as gibbsite, diaspor, and, to a less extent mica, are present. The present methods of rational analysis are accurate only when used to analyse clay very rich in kaolinite or containing mainly kaolinite, feldspar and silica; the methods are therefore very appropriate in the porcelain and fine ceramics industry. The application of rational analysis in conjunction with other methods is briefly outlined.

Drying

BCS

1488. The sensitivity of brick clays during drying in relation to the montmorillonite content.- J. Matejka (Stavivo, 28, 344, 1950). The particle size, chem. analysis and physical properties of 3 Czechoslovakian brick clays are given. D.T.A. and X-ray analysis of the clays suggested a relationship between the montmorillonite content and the plasticity and drying sensitivity. The clay most sensitive to drying showed the largest montmorillonite peak at 200° C. in the D.T.A. diagram, and the least sensitive clay showed the smallest peak. (3 figs.)

MATEJKA, J.

"Settling period for molded ceramics." (p. 138). STAVIVO (Ministerstvo stavebnich
hmot) Praha, Vol 32, No 4, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 4, No 8, Aug 1954

MATEJKA, J.

"Contribution to the Preliminary Treatment of Brick Materials", P. 230,
(STAVIVO, Vol. 32, No. 7, July 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Unclassified.

MATEJKA, J.

Dolomitic limestone as raw material for production of artificial hydraulic lime. p. 354. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

MATEJKA, J.

Matejka, J. Transportable high-voltage lines in open pits. I. 23.

Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955 ELEKTROTECHNIK Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAI), IC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products I-10
and Their Applications - Silicates. Glass
Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8938
Author : Matejka, J.
Inst :
Title : Technical Investigations of General Interest
to the Silicates Industry.
Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1956, 6, No 7, 172-174.
Abstract : The paper presents a list of the more important
works on the list of topics prepared by the
conference of inorganic chemists at Smolenitsa.
The list of topics includes both theoretical
and practical questions in the investigation
of the raw materials and waste products of
silicate production, its technology and control

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products I-10
and Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.
Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8938

as well as questions on terminology, organiza-
tion of research, and standardization.

Card 2/2

Matejka, J.

Electric power shovels. p. 158. ELEKTROTECHNIK. (Ministerstvo
strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application . Ceramics. Binding Materials.*
H
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61803
AUTHOR : Matejka, J.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Physical and Technological Properties of Lime Products
ORIG. PUB. : Stavba, 1958, 5, No 10, 308-314

ABSTRACT : Presented is a detailed characteristic of the prepared for printing Czechoslovakian standards and of 4 alternate sets of standards for: 1) structural limestone; 2) limestone for special uses; 3) coarsely ground limestone; 4) structural "serrated" lime; 5) structural hydraulic lime; 6) slackened lime; 7) limestone finely and extra-finely ground; 8) crushed limestone mass; 9) lime for special purposes; 10) lime for soil applications. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.
*Concrete.

Card: 1/1

*Concrete.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

Card: 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032820011-3"

Country	: Czechoslovakia	H-33
Category	: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Cellulose and Its Derivatives	
Abstr. J. No.	: Peforat Zhur--Khim., No 11, 1959, 40924	
Author	: Mitejka, J. and Krajci, C.	
Institut.	: Not given	
Title	: Rate of Solution of Lime-tone in the Production of Sulfite Cooking Liquor	
Orig. Pub.	: Fabir v Polouze, 13, No 11, 247-251 (1958)	
Abstract	: The author gives a critical review of existing methods for the determination of the rate of solution of limestone used in the preparation of the cooking liquor for the sulfite process and describes a new method which has been incorporated into SNEN [Czech Standard] 721155 'Testing of Limestone and Lime.' Results from the comparative study of the rates of solution of limestone by the earlier methods and of the new method are given. From authors's summary	
Card:	1/1	

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43041.

Author : Matejka J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Utilization of Wastes in the Silicate Industry.

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1958, 36, No 10, 402-403.

Abstract: Described are certain possibilities of the production wastes utilization as raw materials in the silicate industry. The necessity of centralized accounting of the wastes is emphasized. This is supposed to ascertain their more rational utilization.

Card 1/1

H-21

MATEJKA, J.

"Resistance of ceramic products against obnoxious atmospheric influences." p. 200.

STAVBA. (POVERENICTVO STAVEBNICTVA). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, no. 7,
July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

MATEJKA, J.

Possibilities of utilizing the Kuzmice montmorillonite earths in
ceramics. p.338.

CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 13, No. 6, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10,
Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

MATEJKA, J.

Properties of limestone chips. p. 339

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 37, no. 10,
Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

1762-66 EED-2/EJA(h) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021084

CZ/0039/64/025/011/0658/0666

AUTHOR: Matejka, Jaroslav (Engineer)

TITLE: 1FT10 ferrottransistor network in logic circuits

SOURCE: Slaboproudny obzor, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 658-666

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, transistorized circuit, computer circuit, computer technology

ABSTRACT: Presented is the most important information on the Czechoslovak 1FT10 ferrottransistor logic network. Examples of its use are shown. Special attention is given to circuits with nonperiodic reading, such as distable flip-flops, counters, product circuits, etc. Also included is information on the experience gained with these networks. Orig. art. has: 22 figures, 8 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju, Prague (Institute for Mathematical Machines)

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

MR REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 028

JPRS

Card 1/1

38
b

L 29428-66

ACC NR: AP6006148 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0008/0008

ATUHOR: Matejka, J. (Engineer, Rakovnik)

41

ORG: none

R

TITLE: [Ferrotransistorized circuit with above critical positive feedback] CZ Pat. No. PV 3828-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 10, 1965, 8

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistorized circuit, logic circuit,
POSITIVE FEEDBACK, LOGIC ELEMENT

ABSTRACT: A ferrotransistorized circuit is described which has above critical positive feedback and which consists of two ferrotransistorized logical elements each of which consists of a core with a rectangular hysteresis loop, a transistor and a resistance. The bases of the transistors of each ferrotransistorized logical element are connected by the primary windings of each core to the emitters of these same transistors. The distinguishing feature of the circuit is that the collector of the transistor of the first ferrotransistorized logical element is connected to the secondary winding of the core of the second ferrotransistorized logical element, and the collector of the

Card 1/2

L 29428-66

ACC NR: AP6006148

transistor of the second, ferrotransistorized logical element is connected to the secondary winding of the core of the first ferrotransistorized logical element. The timing pulses are fed to the tertiary winding of the core of the first ferrotransistorized logical element.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Jul64

Card 2/2 ✓

AHLERS, I.; SCHEIDA, N.; KORTVELYESSY, S.; MATEJKA, J.; SZABO, T.

Diagnostic value of the intravenous tolbutamide test in kidney diseases. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.49/50:1372-1374 10 D '65.

1. Interne oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice v Kosiciach (veduci MUDr. J. Matejka) a Centralne laboratorium Vojenskej nemocnice v Kosiciach (veduci MUDr. S. Körtvelyessy).

S/081/62/000/024/062/073
B166/B186

AUTHOR: Matejka, Jindrich

TITLE: The removal of impurities from electrolytes for metal plating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 568, abstract
24K215 (Czechoslovak Patent 99583, May 15, 1961)

TEXT: Metallic iron is put into the electrolyte intended for the electro-deposition of Ni and Co; this partially dissolves, forcing out the H₂ and reducing the copper. The remaining iron is extracted, KMnO₄ or some other oxidizer (Cl₂) is added to the solution which is then boiled and the sediment is filtered off. Example. An aqueous NiCl₂ solution having pH 4.5-5.5 and a density 36° Be is heated to 70 - 80°C and a Fe wire is plunged into it. The solution is stirred for 2 hrs, after which the wire is extracted together with the copper which has deposited on it; the pH of the solution is then adjusted to 5.5 - 6.0, 1.5 % by weight KMnO₄ is added and the solution heated to boiling point. The precipitated flakes are filtered off

Card 1/2

The removal of impurities ...

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B166/B186

and a pure NiCl_2 solution results. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MATEJKA, Jaroslav, inz.

Outer time constant of toroids with a rectangular hysteresis
loop. Sdel tech 9 no.6:216-218 Je '61.

J. Matejka
MATEJKA, J., inz.

Device for fast connection control on outside lines. El tech
obzor 51 no.8:428-429 Ag '62.

MATEJKA, Jaroslav, inz.

Ferrotransistor logical elements. Slaboproudý obzor 24 no.6:
320-327 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumný ustav matematických strojů, Praha.

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MATIKA, Josef, inc.

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S-104.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001032820011-3"

VLCEK, Julius, inz.; MATEJKA, Josef, inz.; MENSIK, Jan, inz.

Reports from lignite fields. Uhli 6 no.10:340 0 '64.

MATEJKO, Josef, inz.

Meeting of switches during winter on the mine re. Iras in the
Sokolov coalfield. Th. o no. 11380-38. N '64.

1. Sirozeni "reducelne" by a briketarny, Sokolov.

MATEJKA, K., inz.

Fund of Science and Technology. Strojirenstvi 13 no. 7:481-482
Jl 63.

1. Statni komise pro koordinaci a rozvoj vedy a techniky, Praha.

Matejka, M.

Determination of the constant of two-parametric lattices by partitioning.
P. 201
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.
Ustav technicke fysiky) Praha
Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar. 1956

Source: EEAL - LC Vol. 5. No. 10 Oct. 1956

MATEJKA, M.

MATEJKA, M., The boiler equipment, coal supply, and slag discharge of the
Kakanj Thermolectric Plant. p.577

Vol. 9, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956
ELEKTROPRIVREDNA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no.3, March, 1957

MATEJKA, M.

MATEJKA, M. The equipment work in the Kakanj Thermoelectric Plant. p. 613

Vol. 9, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956
ELEKTROPROVREDA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MATEJKA, Marcius

New mineral resources of Poland. Foldr kozl 7 no.4: 392'59.

MATEJKA, M. (Práha 11, Blodkova 6)

Study on the use of Judet's acrylate prosthesis in acute traumatology.
Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 26 no.3:242-243 June 59.

1. I. chirurgicka klinika KU, prednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(HIP, surg.
arthroplasty, Judet acrylate prosth. in aged subjects (Cz))

FANTIS, Alfred; MATEJKA, Miloslav

Personal experience with reinforcement of spine by Shamov's method.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.6:413-417 June 59

1. I. chirurgicka klinika v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(SPINE, surg.)

3

1. Subject: [REDACTED]

2. Date: [REDACTED]

3. Classification: [REDACTED] (Refusal to classify) [REDACTED] (Refusal to declassify)

4. Source: [REDACTED] (Refusal to disclose) [REDACTED] (Refusal to declassify)

5. Data: [REDACTED] (Refusal to disclose) [REDACTED] (Refusal to declassify)

6. Remarks:

[REDACTED] (Refusal to disclose) [REDACTED] (Refusal to declassify)

MATEJKA, Miloslav; SLIPKA, Jaroslav

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(ASCORBIC ACID) (AMINOTRANSFERASES)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ENZYME TESTS) (BLOOD)
(HEPATITIS, TOXIC)

SELEZNEVSKA/Generali und sozialer Zivilgesetz. Inst. et. P-2

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